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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1779.

Philadelphia, January 5, 1779.

To the PUBLIC.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE will in future, by Desire of a Number of Gentlemen in the Country, be published weekly every *Wednesday* Morning.

Gentlemen in Town or Country may be furnished with the Gazette at *Fifty Shillings per Annum*, the Whole to be paid at the Time of subscribing.

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For the use of those ROMAN CATHOLICS who ardently aspire after salvation.

Also at said Bell's may be had HOLY BIBLES, for the pocket or the family, with the psalms of the Presbyterians.

N. B. Chambaud's, Boyer's, Nugent's, Dyche's, Bailey's, Martin's, Johnson's, Entick's, Ashe's, Schrivelius's, Hedericus's, Ainsworth's, Littleton's, Cole's, and Young's Dictionaries, with all the valuable Delphini and other Classics, whether in Greek or Latin, may also be had at said Bell's Book-Store. †

Easton, December 23, 1778.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I will, on the 15th and 16th days of January next, punctually attend at the house of Mr. Leedham, inkeeper, in Bucks county, to pay the debts due against the late Quarter-Master's Department, and that in the interim those persons, whose accounts and certificates are clear and indisputable, may call on Captain WILLIAM M'CALLA and Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, Assist. Deputy Quarter Masters, in Bucks county, for payment.

¶ ROBERT LETTIS HOOPER, jun. D. Q. M. G.

Easton, December 23, 1778.

WHEREAS many of the HORSES belonging to the United States, in forwarding on from camp to the westward, have, by weakness and other unavoidable accidents, been left behind and strayed away: It is therefore earnestly requested of all those who may have taken any of them up, that they do forthwith deliver them to me or my deputies at Sussex, in the state of New-Jersey, Northampton and Bucks counties, in the state of Pennsylvania. All persons concealing them after this notice may depend on being prosecuted. Information where any of them may be concealed will be thankfully received and rewarded, by

¶ ROBERT LETTIS HOOPER, jun. D Q. M. G.

CAME to the plantation of the subscribers, in Newtown township, Bucks county, some time last summer, Three red and white two year old HEIFERS, without ear-marks. The owner or owners, proving property and paying charges, may have them again.

‖ JACOB BUCKMAN, or
Dec. 25, 1778. THOMAS BUCKMAN, Smith.

DAVID LENOX, & Co.

Have for Sale, at their Store in Front-street, a few Doors below Chestnut-street,

Madeira Wine by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon.
Jamaica Spirit, } by the hogshead or gallon.
West-India Rum, }
Green and Bohea Tea.
Double and single refined Loaf Sugar.
Muscovado Sugar.
Coffee.
A few bags of Shot. And
A quantity of coarse Woollens.

Just Published, and to be sold, by

HALL and SELLERS,

PROCEEDINGS of a GENERAL COURT MARTIAL for the TRIAL of MAJOR GENERAL ST. CLAIR.

January 4, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Continental Yard, on the night of the 29th of December last, Two CONTINENTAL HORSES, branded C. A. by a certain JOHN ANNY, a Waggoner, in the service of the United States. Whoever takes up said ANNY, and brings him to this town, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall be entitled to a reward of eighty dollars for himself alone, and ten dollars for each of the horses. J. HILTZHEIMER. §

January 1, 1779.

WAS stopped a few days ago, and taken from an English deserter, as he called himself, a SILVER WATCH, with a silver face, maker's name Payne on the face, supposed to be stolen, as he acknowledged he had plundered it in the Great Valley. The owner of said watch, by applying to the subscriber, living in Birmingham, near Chad's Ford, and proving his property, paying the charges of this advertisement, may have it again. ¶ CALEB BRINTON.

Bonnet and Fullers BOARDS
TO BE SOLD
At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE.

LONDON, *July 29.*

THE Ministry have been playing the same tricks with Admiral Keppel that they have so repeatedly, and so long done with General Howe, General Burgoyne, &c. that is, they are dissatisfied with his conduct; their runners are abusing him, his letters are garbled before they are published, &c. &c. The *lon* among the slanderers on Friday was, that Admiral Keppel was *rash*,—they *feared* he had been too *rash*,—if France should be spirited, Admiral Keppel's *rashness* has involved the nation in a war, &c. This was the language of the known tools of the junto, on Friday, Saturday, and yesterday. They have long been abusing General Howe, as they say, for *not* fighting. They are now abusing Admiral Keppel *for* fighting. They were angry with General Burgoyne for marching; would Lord George have been pleased with him if he had stood still, as he did at Minden? If the Ministry meant that nothing should be done, why did they put the nation to such an immense expence in fitting out the fleet? If they meant only to play at *bow peep* with the French, why did they make choice of Admiral Keppel?

But this matter requires a little further investigation. Admiral Keppel is one of the minority Members in the House of Commons. Like a true friend to his country, he has uniformly opposed this mad war with America,---a war with ourselves, to gratify the malignity of the worst of men---not to satiate, for it is insatiable, a lust of villainy and domination. The Junto and Jemmy Twitcher therefore hate him, because he is an honest man. Their choice of Admiral Keppel was *artful*. If he was successful, he was to be abused for involving the nation in a war by his *rashness*. If he was not successful, the cry would have been, this is your Minority Admiral, &c. Nobody can please the present sett of *wretches* and incapable Ministers, who is not of their own doubtful, hesitating, procrastinating, cowardly, malicious and deceitful nature and complexion.

The sum expended in writing and printing *for the Ministry*, in order to impose upon the people, and mislead their judgments, since the beginning of the American disputes to the present times, *exceeds* THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS! No wonder so many news-papers are *privately* under their direction! No wonder the minds of the people have been poisoned, when the press itself has been thus *artfully gagged*.

This trick was attempted in America. But the Americans saw it, and resented it. Instead of punishing the insidious printer, they refused to buy his paper. They even refused to visit any family who encouraged it. They made a point of it. The printer became a beggar; and the Ministry have since been obliged to support him *openly*, which they had done *secretly* before. The other printers in America, except where the army has come, have profitted by the treatment of this man by continuing true to their trust and their country, their customers have been true to them. Nor has an insidious Ministry, owing to this fidelity, been able to impose upon the people of America, as they have done upon the people of England.

August 6. Amidst the various censures which ignorance, or Scotch and ministerial baseness, are wantonly throwing on Admiral Keppel, Englishmen are called upon to remember, and Parliament should make the First Lord of the Admiralty's head pay for it, that the first time this brave man was sent to encounter the French fleet, he had only twenty ships of the line; fortunately the enemy did not appear, otherwise that fleet might have been crushed, notwithstanding the most gallant efforts; our naval power once gone, we are an open prey to our enemies, and might at this moment have been no longer a nation. This is no exaggeration. Dare any man deny the fact; ministerial impudence is unequal to the task; yet when Mr. Keppel, informing himself of the immense superiority of the enemy, wisely returned for more force, we all remember how he was condemned and abused in every company by the Scotch, and the dirty tools of Ministers, whilst that *basest of panders*, the *Editor of the Morning Post*, that vehicle of scandal, villainy, obscenity and prostitution, was immediately employed to tomahawk the reputation of that wise and gallant man, one of the few remaining commanders of the old naval school, because he was a Whig, and an Englishman. Let it never be forgotten, that *Lord Sandwich*, by sending out Mr. Keppel with only twenty ships of the line, to fight an enemy with upwards of thirty, did every thing in his power to *undo the nation*, and that Mr. *Keppel*, by returning, literally *saved his country*.

The Scotch, almost to a man, reprobate the conduct of Admiral Keppel, for his not preserving his station between the French fleet and Brest, when, they say, he could have forced them to continue the fight. But those seamen upon dry land should consider there are many circumstances to be attended to, that may make it prudent in the Admiral to change his situation, and one perhaps above the rest, that the French had three ships of the line more than him.

Tuesday expresses were sent down to every port in England, for an embargo to be immediately laid on all French ships or vessels, and not to let one sail, on any pretence whatever.

The French privateers begin to make their appearance in all parts. An account of the taking of no less than six English vessels is just arrived.

As an additional circumstance that ought to flash shame and conviction in the face of the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Namur, Captain Millibank, a new ship of 90 guns, now in the Medway, is ordered to proceed immediately to join Admiral Keppel, though greatly short of her complement of men, amongst whom are one hundred and sixty out-pensioners, belonging to Greenwich hospital.

Aug. 31. Twenty-one is the number of ships, of whose capture accounts were brought to London on Friday last. Of these eight were Archangel ships, the rest chiefly from Petersburgh and Norway, and all laden with naval stores; such as tar, pitch, turpentine, hemp, timber, &c. This is a loss inexpressible at this time, especially as to the ships from Archangel, from whence no more of such supplies can possibly be drawn, until next summer. And this general mischief was occasioned by two small American privateers in the North-Sea, which indeed is like to be the scene of still further depredations, there being at present not any ship of war whatever cruising in it.

The Levant trade is in the same deplorable way, as no convoys are appointed further than Gibraltar, and the French at the same time entire masters of the Mediterranean. In consequence of this four rich ships were taken very lately, and many more are expected to share the same fate.

When the merchants concerned in the Straits trade went to Lord Sandwich to request convoys up the Levant, he flatly informed them, *he could not furnish them with any.*

By Capt. Yallet, just arrived at Baltimore, *from* St. Eustatia, *we have the following fresh Advices, extracted from the* St. Christopher's Gazette, *of the 25th of* November *ult. viz.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, *August 13.*

THE conferences between the Captain Pacha and Count Romanzow are still carrying on, but, it is feared, without any hopes of accommodation. The Russian Envoy, from many circumstances, is fearful that the Porte, in case of a rupture, will serve him as they did the former Minister, previous to the last war, throw him into the Castle of the Seven Towers. He had demanded his free passage, but the Porte will not consent to it, and hath given this equivocal answer.

"They hope that the differences between Russia and the Porte will be amicably adjusted, but if not, the Russian Envoy will find the protection of the general rights of mankind," giving him leave to depart.

The following is an exact translation of the Memorial presented by Monsieur de Stachieff, the Russian Minister, on the 27th of June last, to the Porte, with the Porte's answer to the above Memorial:

"As notwithstanding the care and pains which the under-signed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of her Majesty, the Empress of all the Russias, hath taken, with as much zeal as justice, to preserve the peace and friendship between the two respective powers, the differences subsisting are already arrived to very disagreeable explications.—He finds, with the most sensible regret, that his commission, in quality of Minister to the Sublime Porte, can be of no effect, nor can any longer subsist. Nothing more remains but to think of his return to his country, with the subjects of his august Mistress, resident in th

[*Turn to the Fourth Page.*]

the Antigua Gazette, *Sept.* 16, 1778.

WEST-INDIA PLANTERS *and* MERCHANTS.

Let me ask you candidly, whether England is the government which *takes care to protect the islands, without loading them with taxes?* Is the interruption of our trade no tax, nor burthen, nor hardship upon us? Have we nothing to complain of in the advanced prices of lumber, and of all the contingencies of Jamaica estates? Does the shock given to the credit of our properties not require our loudest complaints? If these are hardships, they are more terrible than any tax. They are the sure means of embarrassing our fortunes; with this aggravation, that an unwise tax may be repealed, but a *necessity* inherent in the very nature of things no human industry can remove. Since then it appears, that, though we are not absolutely loaded with taxes by England, yet she has given us a poison of so deadly and searching a nature as to baffle the efforts of every antidote, it will not be foreign to our purpose to consider, by adverting to facts, how England has taken care to protect Jamaica.

It has been proved that our trade is not protected; but if there is any one who remains yet hardy enough to dispute the fact, let him tell me to what is owing the advanced rate of insurance upon our vessels, the advances of freight, the advanced price of lumber, and of every other contingency of a West-India estate! From whence, but from the management of those Ministers, who, contrary to every principle of justice or policy, precipitated the nation into a war, for an object which they knew to be unattainable; lulled the islands with the assurance of a protection which they could not give; and obliged us to seek (at greater expence and hazard from distant countries) for those necessaries which had been before supplied from America?

Thus much as to the protection of our trade. Are the islanders in Jamaica better protected within, than its commerce, or its concerns, without? From whence proceeds our dread of a savage and internal enemy, and our apprehension of an external, civilized, formidable one? If these are instances of English protection, I am justified in saying that it is such events as these, *and not the success of America*, which shake the credit of our country, and make our creditors give the preference (which you think they do give) to English home security.

Neglected and defenceless as we are, I protest our only hope of safety seems to depend upon the cultivation of a friendship with America. There is only this opening to retrieve our affairs. If we should have a French war, as the strength of our island cannot protect us from rebellions or invasions, we ought, in true policy, to bend to America, and seek protection under her wing; or if we do make advances to alliances, let us at least convince our neighbours that we are not *inimical* to their interest. Let us not furnish *reasons* for an hostile disposition on her part, nor provoke her resentment, for if we rouse the lion we shall be unable to encounter it; and as we have no reason to confide in our strength, we can hope for security only in some innocent stratagem.

The path before us is open and easy, and it may be just as possible to convert American Indepencency into an advantage as to confirm it a prejudice to us. Should a foreign war break out at this crisis, when the American one languishes for want of the means to carry it on, what protection can we derive from England? Can the mother country, which would not comply with petitions to this effect in time of peace, spare us one regiment, or one additional vessel, in war? What resource have we then but in our policy? America is the ally of France, and we must court her as such, because the tender of alliance with her may retard a French invasion. Our islands at present, like the planters that inhabit them, must endeavour to temporise and protract. Time is of consequence in our affairs; and negociation and treaties have been found, by weak states, of more avail than armies. Thus it was with the Venetians in the time of the Emperor Charles V. When weak, defenceless and pusillanimous, they had to encounter the combined powers of the Emperor, France, and the Pope; and thus it must ever be with all feeble wise states. The policy of Venice, by disuniting, defeated that formidable confederacy which was formed against her; and the policy of Jamaica must endeavour to *qualify* American Independency, if we have no French war, and to make it of service if we have; and to confess the fact, such precaution can never be more requisite than at present. Much is to be transacted for our security, and but little time remains to transact it. In the alarm of an invasion, we shall have no leisure to think of the subtlety of negotiation; because all our subtlety, and all our attention, will be demanded against a domestic enemy.

Consider the enormous inequality between the whites and the negroes of one single island, and you must quickly acknowledge that 14,000 of the former have sufficient cause to fear from 200,000 of the latter, even in times of the most profound peace. What alternative then remains for us in case of a French war (so alarming in contemplation) but to disavow that party which has neither power nor inclination to protect us, and to solicit friendship where we may be assured of protection.

Such are my sentiments upon the past measures of England, upon the conduct of America, and upon the pursuits necessary to the planting interest. These are sentiments which should actuate every proprietor of the islands. If the good people of England cannot be rouſed to a resentment of past errors, or a sense of present dangers, let us snatch ourselves from the influence of this ominous lethargy, and *prove ourselves not insensible to the true interests of our country.*

The WEST INDIA PLANTERS.

[*By the forgoing address, which seems to have been written and first printed in Jamaica, and shews that the islanders are not thoroughly satisfied with the conduct of the British government towards them, it does not appear that our French allies will meet with any great difficulty in reducing most of the British West India Islands, especially as the terms of capitulation granted to Dominica (and which undoubtedly have been signified to other islands) have been so exceedingly favourable and advantageous to the inhabitants, whose communication, by their surrender, is now no longer cut off with this continent.*]

From the LONDON GENERAL ADVERTISER.

A Speech that never was, and never will be spoken.

Mr. Speaker,

THE new and extraordinary turn that the politics of this country took at the commencement of this reign, and the singular character that they have born from that time to this, are such as form an ample field for serious contemplation. A decisive authority in the direction of affairs seemed, from the first, to be the great object of his Majesty's ambition. Observing, possibly, that his grandfather relinquished, even more than was necessary, the reins of government, and his authority even in domestic concerns, the grandson despised the weakness of his ancestor, though totally innocent, and adopted a passion of a very opposite nature, in the highest degree ————. Jealousy of every servant became his policy; and more attentive to Court intrigue, than to the great maxims of an empire, he commenced his own Minister; and his views have ever been directed, not to the power and affluence of his dominions, not to the harmony and unanimity of their different parts, objects that constitute the laurels of a truly great and wisely ambitious Prince, but to the being master of those of whom he is necessarily the sovereign; and to the collecting into himself all powers and all authority, whether vested by the constitution in the different members of the legislature, or transmitted, by hereditary right and the virtues of their ancestors, to the worthy representatives of ancient families.

The experienced men of the former reign, who thought themselves, in some degree, answerable to the public for the rectitude of their measures, were discarded, as unhandy instruments for the intended system, and as having too much of dignity, from long habit and authority in public affairs, to become at once implicitly obedient to the dictates of a master.

Nor were even the new arrangements immediately persuaded to bear the ensigns and relinquish the power of office; to be the first who submitted to that degradation felt to them unworthy; and some old maxims of the constitution led them to apprehend, that they could not safely give indiscriminate sanction to measures of which they might not themselves approve. Other considerations assailed their pride: To quit those great connections, which, from their earliest knowledge of public affairs, they had been taught to venerate, seemed dishonourable. In short, whether from the character of the individuals to be imbarked, or from the ancient and constitutional principles of government, many obstacles were to be contended with, in order to the carrying the new and favourite system into operation: Such obstacles, indeed, as nothing but an ill opinion of the hearts of the people could give him hope, and nothing but consummate artifice could enable him, to surmount.—Great shew of religion, an ostentatious love of knowledge, and much attention to literary men, were to form the external character of this reign; that by casting a lustre upon the Crown, a shade might be thrown over the meanness of its Ministers.

The system failed not of its proper instruments, and though generally shunned by the wise and honourable, has been supported by the rash and profligate. And what have been the effects of such a system? They are too mournful and too extensive to be easily described. They shew, by sad experience, how unwisely we have quitted those modes of government by which our empire had grown great and powerful; and how dreadfully that Monarch is deceived, who prefers obedience to counsel, and wishes to direct rather than to be advised; who, by assailing the principles of individuals, has rendered the national council merely ministerial; has made subserviency the merit of his Ministers; despised the advice of his people; and substituted his own follies for the wisdom of the nation.

No measures appeared exceptionable to ministers of such a complection. One only of many successive administrations sacrificed its station to its principle. A mode of Colonial finance was adopted, foolish beyond example, if it looked for revenue; wicked beyond what is usually supposed, if additional employments and new means of corruption were its object; but in practice most absurd: because, if under all their disadvantages the Colonies were able to pay the tax, they were likewise able to resist it. The experiment, however, was tried; they resisted, and resisted furiously. The tax was immediately repealed, and the good will of the Colonies as immediately restored to us. Taxes were again imposed; and now, forsooth, it became a matter of honour and perseverance, that those taxes should be inforced, as if his M—— had mistaken his American subjects for his foreign enemies, and thought it for the dignity of his Crown to ruin his Colonies. But to trace the minutiæ no further, our Colonies have been driven into open resistance; and at an expence of public treasure, that might have procured us respect and commerce in every part of the globe, forced to form a treaty with their natural enemies.

What then is to be done? Our Parliament has acted inconsistently, and our Ministers have occasionally so flatly contradicted the Parliament, that America can have no reliance on any terms offered by Great-Britain as a superior State. Nothing ought to have been held more sacred than her ancient charters; and if they were esteemed weak in the eye of Parliament, no treaty can bind that is not founded upon independence. If then you will treat with them, their independence must be first acknowledged; they can treat with you safely upon no other terms. And the single question is, Whether you shall acknowledge their independence, and thereby secure to yourselves a valuable commerce; or whether you shall vainly claim an authority over them which you cannot enforce, while their independence will be acknowledged, and their commerce enjoyed by all the rest of the world besides?

The trade which they have by treaty bestowed on France is the wages of assistance that France has furnished. To declare war with France, in order to defeat that treaty, is to cement her interests with those of America, who is bound in honour to make that treaty good. Be not haughty, therefore, with the United States, who can be great in defiance of you, but without whose assistance you are nothing. Accept of what may yet be had. France has obtained a valuable, but by no means the greater portion of her commerce. Make terms, like a parent with her child. Accept, in the decline of life, what filial affection may induce America to give you. Do not insist on the right of chastisement, which you cannot inflict; acknowledge independence, if necessary; at any rate be reconciled. Look round for Ministers in whom we may all confide, and above all, on whom America can have some reliance. Name your Ministers, and support them; and crush that system that has brought us to the brink of ruin.

From the LONDON GENERAL ADVERTISER.

To the K I N G.

WHEN the constitutional liberties of a free and powerful people are invaded by those, who ought to be the guardians and protectors of their rights and privileges —when they violate the great laws of nature, by assuming a pre-eminence over their fellow-subjects, to divest them of those peculiar blessings they enjoy—when they stretch forth the arm of oppression, and strive to introduce arbitrary power—when anarchy and confusion are seated upon the throne of tranquility, and when destruction to the empire, and slavery to the people, are the sole objects of their iniquitous pursuit—it is the indispensable duty of a King to stand forth the champion of his people, and, by the influence of his prerogative, remove out of authority those men who have dared to transgress the laws of the land. But you, Sir, have acquiesced with your Ministers principles. You rather listened with attention to the injudicial assertions of those sycophants, than to the unerring truths which have been, from time to time, laid before you. Petitions and remonstrances, with which your people have approached your Throne with the greatest submission, have you scornfully rejected, and obstinately persisted in the pursuit of those measures which your Ministry had adopted; and they have nearly compleated the work which they undertook. Had you not a sufficient warning of the disposition of America, from the effect which the STAMP ACT had upon them, which your Parliament, through the wise interposition of a Chatham, repealed; did they not, in that single circumstance, convince you they were not to be made passively obedient to every designing purpose of your Ministry? They were jealous of every system which tended to destroy their liberties, and were conscious, when that was gone, slavery would consequently ensue, and therefore they opposed every measure of an evil Administration, and they resisted, with the spirit of true liberty, those extended strides towards the completion of their ruin. When you ascended to the Throne of your ancestors, and took the reins of government into your hands, you found your kingdoms involved in a war with your enemies, in support of the honour and dignity of your Crown. Every Briton espoused the public cause, and chearfully contributed to the support of a most just and necessary war, every progressive period of which crowned us with new victories, and spread the glorious alarm of our successes upon the wings of Fame; these were the effects of your Ministers abilities, they advised in wisdom, whilst your commanders acted with courage and prudence, and your people rejoiced to see the fabric of English glory rising beyond the reach of your enemies. But, Sir, whether it was through the prejudice of education, or that you became infatuated by the poisonous insinuations of Court sycophants, or whether you were satiated with your victories, a change of men introduced a change of measures, and the glory of England was sullied with a most inglorious peace; and these men have been, either actively, or by their agents, from that time, until the commencement of the unjust contest with that people, who were once your subjects on the other side of the Atlantic, striving with the most unremitted attention to enslave England through the medium of America.

After the repeal of the stamp-act, the sceptre of peaceful tranquility was again swayed, and love and unity was for a while established; but the spirit of resentment seems to have lain dormant, whilst foreign powers frequently insulted us; and for want of wisdom in your Ministers, and courage to enforce retaliation, the honour of England was neglected. Your natural enemies, Sir, were not the objects which would rouse their inactivity to action, or the insults of your enemies call them forth to unsheathe their sword. No, Sir, pride and ambition were the acting principles which stimulated their ungenerous hearts, and Britons were the objects of their lustful malignancy. A period at length arrived, in which those destructive engines of lawless power, the oppressive acts against America, were set in motion, and, Sir, your advisers in that case vainly believed, and ignorantly asserted, that the Americans would tamely acquiesce with every measure they should adopt. This was their public declaration, and probably their private opinion; yet Sir, we find they erred in judgment—they were egregiously mistaken. The Americans rejected your measures, they resisted the forces you had sent there to reduce them to obedience. You were foretold of the consequences which would ensue; but all the force of reasoning was exerted in vain, all the power of eloquence was used without effect. You were told by that great statesman the Earl of Chatham, "*All "your attempts to impose servitude upon them*" would terminate in concession.—Speaking of those acts of Parliament, he says, "*They must be repealed. You will repeal "them. I pledge myself for it, you will in the end repeal "them.*"—These predictions, Sir, were not prophecies (if I may be allowed the distinction). He foresaw the events from the means pursued; they were the evident consequences of such causes. Though his wisdom was so universally acknowledged, no attention was paid to him by men who had gained the confidence of your royal ear —he was neglected and despised.

The Americans, at length, conscious of the ruinous devastion which was likely to ensue, in the spirit of true submission to their Sovereign, petitioned for peace, by the repeal of those acts which were the causes of the war: 3000 miles did they send their petition, which you despised, and to which you would not condescend to give an answer, but, by a resolution of your Senate, branded them with the epithet of rebels.—Look back, Sir, and see what this produced: They were inspired with the spirit of liberty, they were animated by virtue, which raised their resentment upon the pinnacle of honour, and brought forth their declaration of independency. At length, Sir, when every effort towards conquest was ineffectual, your Ministry again deceived you by an Ignis Fatuus—they propose conciliatory plans, when, I fear,

they are too late, especially if proposed by them, and are ready to involve you in a war with a powerful enemy.

Consider the wretched situation your country is reduced to, by their ignorance and their ambition. It is these, and such as these, that have from time to time pursued the destruction of England, from one degree of oppression to another, until their progress was stopt by the glorious resentment of an extensive Continent of our descendants.

Suffer me, Sir, to reason with you. Have not the long series of blunders which Administration have been guilty of, been sufficient to prove that the good of their country was not their object? Have not their frequent miscarriages convinced you they delighted in anarchy and confusion, more than the people's enjoyment of peaceful liberty? Those men you have placed so much confidence in have slighted you. And have they not made you believe their dis-esteem was a proof of their loyalty to your person? They have stigmatized the professed champions of loyalty and liberty with the epithets of factious supporters of rebels; and, Sir, they persuaded you the Americans were poltroons and cowards; but, Sir, they have convinced you they are bold and courageous.

I believe there is yet a possibility of succeeding to the friendship of America. I believe, Sir, there are men yet to be found who are able to court it, without lessening the honour of England or demeaning themselves, and conducting that friendship to the commercial advantage of your people, and to the terror of your enemies.

Whilst the salvation of your country is yet to be found, neglect not the means, Sir, of promoting it. Rouse yourself from all inactivity. Remove from about your person, and out of all authority, those men who have so long deluded you, and reward them according to their deserts. Call into Administration men who are like pure gold, free from all dross; who are uncorrupted by the influence of self-interest; and, Sir, let this be your fixed resolution and invariable rule,—"That the hypocrite "reign not, lest the people be ensnared."

CATO.

BASSETERRE, (St. Kitt's) Nov. 28.

Yesterday the Cork fleet arrived here, under convoy of the Winchelsea of 32 guns and the Lynx sloop of 18.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina) *Nov.* 4.

The master of a French snow just arrived in fifteen days from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, reports that the conquest of Dominica by the French troops under the command of the Marquis de Boullie, was to be succeeded by a general attack, at one and the same time, upon the islands of Antigua, St. Christopher, Montserat, St. Vincent, and Granada.

Nov. 5. On Monday last a French letter of mark brig arrived here from Cape Francois: A few days before she met with a flag of truce vessel from New-York, with packets from the British Commissioners directed for North-Carolina, which the Frenchman thinking somewhat extraordinary, he took out the crew and replaced them with some of his own sailors, expecting to receive more satisfactory information here. When he left the Cape two British ships of the line, four frigates and two brigs were cruizing off that port, and had taken several valuable prizes; but four ships of the line and as many frigates were daily expected from Toulon by way of Martinique.

The present unsettled state of European politics, and the probability of America being soon relieved from being the scene of action, have already operated in favour of our public credit; and it is a fact, that orders have been received here within these few days to have monies to a considerable amount, being the proceeds of cargoes sent hither from the Dutch and Danish West-Indies, invested in our funds.

Nov. 12. The flag of truce destined for North-Carolina, mentioned in our last to have been taken by a French letter of marque, arrived here three days after her captor. The vessel was restored to Lieutenant Kaby, the commander, and after being supplied with such necessaries as he stood in need of, was ordered to depart, which he did on Saturday last.

Captain William Dunscombe, of the sloop Eagle, is just arrived here in thirteen days from Turks Island, and informs us, that about the beginning of October an armed French sloop, carrying 12 guns and 80 men, 50 of whom were Spaniards, arrived at the Grand Key, where a flag came to them from the inhabitants, requiring their errand. They received for answer that they must surrender to his Most Christian Majesty, agreeable to the articles of capitulation, of which a copy was sent; and that if they refused to comply, they would meet with very harsh treatment. Any resistance the inhabitants could make, being barely 100, and entirely unprovided with arms, appearing ineffectual, they complied with the terms offered. The commander of the sloop appointed Mr. George Ball, an inhabitant, to be Chief Magistrate, till a Governor should arrive from Cape Francois, who was daily looked for when our informant left the Key. The sloop, in twelve hours after her arrival, sailed on her return for the Cape.

BALTIMORE, *December* 22.

A few days since, a new schooner, commanded by Capt. Dean, laden with salt, bound from Portsmouth, in Virginia, to this port, was most unfortunately wrecked on the Tangiers, in Chesapeake. Ten people, some of them gentlemen passengers, out of 14 who were on board, unhappily perished. Amongst these unfortunates was Capt. Benjamin Chew, a brave and worthy young gentleman, who had but lately escaped from Forton prison, in England, and was, when this fatal event took place, in sight of his native shore.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 5.

On Tuesday, the 22d ult. arrived here, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States. And

On Thursday, the 24th ult. His Excellency the President, the Honourable Vice President and the Supreme Executive Council of this State, waited on him with the following Address:

To His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States of America.

May it please your Excellency,

ADDRESSES are, too often, the language of unmeaning compliment and empty ceremony; but we approach you, Sir, with far different sentiments, such as become freemen, in the hour of gratitude and affection, to express, and a patriot General to receive. The present contest is the most important to the liberty of mankind that has ever happened in the world. And while we acknowledge with reverence the favour of Providence in other respects, we cannot overlook its goodness in giving and preserving a life endeared to America by a series of services, virtues and successes, which have yet no parallel in the annals of mankind.

Pennsylvania, Sir, in particular has had too recent experience of the blessings flowing from those services and virtues, to be silent when her capital is again favoured with your presence. And we express but too imperfectly our own, and the feelings of her virtuous sons, whom we now have the honour to represent, while we offer our most ardent wishes, that, as you have been the great deliverer of our common country, you may long live its first and most illustrious citizen; and at a late, a very late hour, receive the reward which Heaven alone can bestow upon merit so transcendent.

JOSEPH REED, PRESIDENT.

His EXCELLENCY's Answer.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Council,

I FEEL myself at a loss to express the grateful sense I have of the too indulgent testimony of the attention and esteem, with which you have been pleased to honour me in your polite address. If my well meant endeavours in this important contest have been in any degree conducive to the safety of America in general, or the advantage of this state in particular, they are more than repaid by so flattering and honourable a mark of the approbation of its virtuous citizens. My reverence for the Representatives of the people makes me happy in receiving it through that channel, and my first wish is, by fresh proofs of my zeal, to justify a continuance of their confidence. I ardently hope, that a perseverance in the same patriotic dispositions and exertions throughout these states, which have already brought our affairs so far towards a prosperous conclusion, will speedily crown them with final success, and establish the happiness of our common country on the firm basis of peace, freedom and independence.

G. WASHINGTON.

On Tuesday last the Magistrates of this city waited on His Excellency General Washington, and addressed him in the following words:

SIR,

WE, the Magistrates of the city of Philadelphia, with hearts warm with affection and veneration, beg leave to address and congratulate your Excellency on your arrival here in health, after the fatigues and dangers of two important campaigns, wherein you have defeated the designs of a cruel invading enemy, sent by the unrelenting King and Parliament of Britain to enslave a *free People*.

By the vigilance and military prowess of your Excellency and the brave Army under your command, we now in this city enjoy *Peace Freedom* and *Independence*; and we hope, worthy Sir, that you will see the same compleatly established throughout the Thirteen United States, which will redound immortal honour to you, Sir, and to your country for so great and good a man.

To which His Excellency was pleased to reply:

To the MAGISTRATES of the City of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my warmest thanks for the honour you do me in your obliging address. Such a distinguished proof of the affection of my fellow citizens, manifested by so respectable a body as the Magistrates of the city of Philadelphia, cannot but afford me the most sensible pleasure.

I congratulate you, Gentlemen, that this state is again in possession of its capitol; and I sincerely hope that a persevering exercise of the same national virtues which have hitherto frustrated the designs of the enemy, will perpetuate to this city a full enjoyment of all the blessings which have been the objects of the present glorious and important contest.

A gentleman from East-Jersey informs, that of 20 sail of outward-bound vessels lying near the Narrows, under convoy of the Juno, 14 were said to be either sunk or run ashore in the late snow storm; and that those which rode out the storm, sailed from the Narrows yesterday se'nnight.

Last Friday the Managers began drawing the Second Class of the United States Lottery, at the College.

In CONGRESS, December 18, 1778.

WHEREAS it is represented to Congress, that it will be more agreeable to adventurers in the Lottery of the United States, to have the blanks drawn as well as the prizes, and that the public will thereby have an opportunity, during the time of drawing, to purchase the tickets which may remain unsold at the commencement thereof,

Resolved, That the Managers be directed to draw the blanks and prizes of the second class of the said lottery.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

TREASURY-OFFICE, December 19, 1778.

Ordered, That after the first day of January next the sale of the said tickets be continued by the Managers of the Lottery, in the city of Philadelphia, and in no other place.

In consequence of the above resolve of Congress, the Managers acquaint the public, that after the first day of January next, the time the Lottery commences drawing, tickets will be sold by the Managers at their office, where the Check Clerk, with a majority of the Managers, will attend, in order that the adventurers may be assured the tickets bought are not drawn. The above sale of tickets will be made from 8 o'clock in the morning till 11, the time the drawing commences, and from 5 till 7 o'clock in the afternoon, and at no other time or place.

[The different Printers throughout the States are requested to continue the above while the drawing continues.]

The following Intelligence is taken from Rivington's *and* Robertson's *New-York Papers.*

By the Halifax Packet, *Captain* Boulderson, *in ten Weeks from* Falmouth, *we have the following Advices.*

LONDON.

Sept. 24. The Navy Board are going to try the experiment how sloops of war, brig rigged, will answer in the service; for which purpose a new sloop, launched at Limehouse about 14 days since, and called the Childers, is now rigging at Deptford as a brig.

October 4. We are told that a negociation is certainly begun, in order to put a stop to the differences subsisting between our court and that of Versailles, by the intervention of the court of Madrid, which court, so far from joining the French, we are assured, is very averse to the treaty between the French and Americans.

A squadron of Russian men of war, which, according to treaty, the Empress of Russia is to furnish England with, in case of a foreign war, are now ready to put to sea, and are very shortly to arrive at Spithead.

In the above squadron are a number of English, Scotch, and Irish officers, all of whom have been raised to preferment by the Empress of Russia.

Russia and Spain are now exerting their utmost abilities in order to put an end to the present hostilities commenced between Great-Britain and France.

October 5. It is somewhat extraordinary, says a correspondent, that nothing has transpired relative to the Council held on Wednesday, the 23d of September, when the plan of pacification which the mediating powers have proposed, in order to restore the tranquility of Europe and America, was examined and adjusted.

I. That the proclamation of his Britannic Majesty, declaring the inhabitants of the Thirteen Provinces Rebels, and the declaration of Congress, avowing the Independency of the said Provinces, shall be held null and void in all respects.

II. That the antient charter, by which the Colonies were established, shall be confirmed and ratified in every particular, without alteration or diminution.

III. That no extraordinary tax or imposition shall be demanded of them, under the authority of government, by any of its officers; but in case their assistance should be requisite, from the pressing necessities of the nation, either on account of war, or any other extremity, they engage on such occasions to help in furnishing men and money according to their ability, and with as much readiness and loyalty as in the war of 1755.

IV. That instead of the Americans having Representatives in the British Senate, they shall choose a deputy for each Province, who shall be resident in London in the quality of agent, (to be paid by the province which deputes them) to superintend and take care of the interest of the province, and to transact every business relative to it with the Secretary of State for the American Department.

His Majesty, with a view to further the success of this plan of pacification, has thought proper to prorogue his Parliament from the 20th of October to the 26th of November, in order to have time to advise his allies of it, and to receive their answers, that he may be able to lay before his Parliament at their meeting, such intelligence as shall prove satisfactory relative to so important and interesting a subject.

Oct. 7. A gentleman who arrived with the last packet from France, says, that Calais is crouded with English subjects, waiting there for passage boats to carry them over, as an order had been issued at Paris for all the English, within a certain distance from the sea ports, to depart that kingdom immediately, on failure of which their effects are to be confiscated, and their persons imprisoned.

Copy of a private letter from Minden, Sept. 21.

"My last advices from Bohemia speak of nothing but the great scarcity of provisions in the different armies, and that it is already so very cold in the woods and mountains of that kingdom, that the men suffer much. They add, the Prussians will not be able to keep their ground much longer, much less to enjoy winter quarters in Bohemia, unless the Russians arrive in time, when the King is determined to attack the Emperor at all events in his fortified camp."

Advice was yesterday received from Ireland, that many gentlemen of that kingdom, in order to strengthen the hands of government, have opened a subscription for raising a very considerable sum of money for fitting out large armed vessels, to be employed in the government service for the defence of that kingdom, and also to raise a regiment of soldiers for the same laudable purpose.

Extract of a letter from Jersey, September 31.

"The French are making great preparations for an attack somewhere, and that very nigh. At Granville, almost immediately opposite to this island, and indeed but a few leagues from us, they have 12 battalions of foot ready to embark: At St. Maloes they have 10 battalions ready to join the rest. We have this day got the Jupiter, of 50 guns; the Acteon, of 44; Hyena, of 28, and a sloop of 14 guns, all cruizing off the islands for our protection. Two more ships of war are to reinforce the above."

NEW-PORT *December* 3.

Yesterday arrived here several families of the loyal refugees from Massachusetts-Bay, who have been stripped by the rebel Committees; many of them reduced from a state of affluence to the greatest want and distress.

NEW-YORK, *December* 22.

The rebel privateers Hornet and Santapee have captured the privateer Three Friends of this port, and a schooner, name unknown, bound for the east end of Long-Island.

Last Sunday se'nnight, a sloop with a white bottom was seen overset about five leagues from Sandy-Hook, and 'tis supposed every soul perished that was on board: 'Tis said she appeared to be outward bound.

Thursday last returned from a cruize, the privateer brig Dunmore, Captain Goodrich, and brought in with him a sloop from Virginia for Bermuda, loaded with flour, bread, &c. &c.

Friday last the privateer schooner Gambier, Captain Carew, belonging to Mr. Goodrich, returned from a cruize, and brought in with him the sloop America, from Cape Francois, for Baltimore, loaded with rum, sugar, and hats.

Last Monday se'nnight, in lat. 36, 20, Captain Carew run ashore a very fine Bermuda sloop of 14 guns called the Revival, loaded with flour and tobacco.

The 28th of last month, in lat. 20, there was a most bloody engagement between Capt. Smith, in a privateer brig belonging to Jamaica, of 16 guns, and a ship of 18 six pounders, called the General Moultrey, from South-Carolina, Newton, master, when the former was forced to yield with the loss of many men, and was carried into Charlestown. Capt. Smith had seven musket balls lodged in his body, when Capt. Newton's people boarded him, neither would he suffer his colours to be struck.

We hear that a party of French from Martinico have lately landed at some of the out-ports of St. Kitts, burnt some houses and went off the same night by the light of them. From this we may conclude, that the report we had last Friday of that island being in the hands of the French is void of foundation.

Last Thursday a sloop laden with arms and gunpowder, bound from the Mississippi to Philadelphia, was brought into this port by the Columbus, one of our privateers. Mr. James Willing of Philadelphia was in this prize, and removed into custody on board his Majesty's ship the Ardent.

On Thursday arrived the Enterprize, tender to the Rose frigate, Lieut. Lock, Commander, with the Dove sloop from James River for New-England, laden with bread, flour and tobacco.

December 24. On the 11th instant Admiral Byron sailed, supposed for the West-Indies.

December 26. The Parliament stands prorogued to the 26th of November, when it is expected his Majesty will open the Session.

dominions of the Sublime Porte, and with all their effects. In conſequence, and in conformity to the rights of mankind, which every power regards as ſacred and inviolable, even in the midſt of open war, the underwritten demands, as well for himſelf as for all the other ſubjects of his auguſt Sovereign, the permiſſion or neceſſary paſſports, in order that they may depart the dominions of the Sublime Porte with every thing which does or may belong, as well to the underwritten, as to the other ſubjects of her Imperial Majeſty, the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, and in ſuch a manner as it may be fixed by a public notification to all thoſe merchants and others, who have affairs in this country, to give them ſufficient time to finiſh their buſineſs, and to get themſelves in readineſs to depart without loſs of time, in order that all thoſe who are come into the dominions of the Sublime Porte, may enjoy that public faith and protection which a treaty and ſolemn peace, concluded between the two powers, aſſured them of.

"Convinced of the magnanimity, of the moderation, and of the prudence of his Imperial Majeſty, the Grand Signor, the underwritten does not entertain a doubt but that he will readily conſent, and that without violating the ſacred obligations of the rights of the people, he will immediately, and without reſerve, agree to a requiſition ſo juſt, inaſmuch as the detention of his predeceſſor, Mr. le Reſident D'Obreſtrow, during the laſt war, only ſerved, as is well known, to render more difficult, in the end, the means of eſtabliſhing a ſalutary peace."

(Signed) "DE STACHIEFF."

To this Memorial the Porte, by the Reis Effendi, gave a verbal anſwer to the Sieur Piſani, the Firſt Interpreter of the Ruſſian Legation, which was afterwards written by the Beilicki Effendi, in the following words:

"The Memorial that Monſieur the Envoy, our friend, preſented a few days ago, containing the requiſition that the firmans (paſſports) neceſſary for his voyage ſhould be given him, and he be permitted to return to his court, was directly carried to the Grand Vizir, and afterwards laid at the foot of the throne of the Grand Signor: After that it was ſent to the illuſtrious Ulmas, and to the Rigliali of this eternal Empire.

"Although the ſame day that the Envoy preſented the Memorial, containing the ultimatum of his court, he hath declared, that from thence he hath no longer any full powers, and did not explain himſelf as to any ulterior matter contained in that ultimatum, this eternal Empire has, nevertheleſs, done nothing which was contrary to the maintenance of the peace, and the obſervation of treaties. And though it ſees that the Envoy has no longer any full powers, it concludes, notwithſtanding, from the letter addreſſed to the Grand Vizir by our friend the Field Marſhal Count Romanzow, that he is deſirous of peace. In conſequence thereof, the Porte diſpatched two honourable Vizirs, in quality of Plenipotentaries, to whom was recommended induſtry and ſtudy for the preſervation of the peace. Of this alſo advice was ſent to our friend the Field Marſhal. If Ruſſia then, in conſidering the diſcreet conduct of the Porte, and in obſerving that its deſires tended only to fulfil the ſtipulations ſworn between them, would on her ſide ſhew diſpoſitions equally tending to cloſe and bind a peace, then the treaty would be preſerved without any change: But if Ruſſia is determined to inſiſt on things contrary to peace, what deſtiny has reſolved muſt arrive.

"Seeing therefore that, in attending to the event, nothing, on our part, hath been done to create ſuſpicions, the Envoy's demand to depart contains, naturally, a declaration of war; and as in caſe of compliance with his demand, we grant him liberty to depart, it is viſible that the firſt ſtep will be attributed to the Sublime Porte, and that it will be publiſhed throughout the world, that, in ſending the Miniſter back, it has declared war; the illuſtrious Ulms and Miniſter of the eternal empire cannot, therefore, in any wiſe conſent to ſuch departure.

"As long as the Ruſſian Empire does not break the peace, in committing hoſtilities, the Envoy ſhall be treated by the Sublime Porte in the ſame manner he has been till this moment, and on the ſame footing as all other foreign Miniſters who are in the greateſt friendſhip and eſteem.

"If the all-powerful God has, in his decree, determined otherwiſe, and that Ruſſia ſhall cut the bands of friendſhip, by a violation of the peace, there is no doubt but that even then the Sublime Porte will treat Monſieur the Envoy with all poſſible mildneſs, ſuch as is conſiſtent with her principles and magnanimity."

Warſaw, Sept. 14. We have it reported here, as certain, that a peace will enſue between the Turks and Ruſſians, and that 30,000 troops of the latter will join the Pruſſian army.

Toulon, Sept. 8. The Gracieux frigate, commanded by M. de Vialis, took on the 24th of Auguſt, on the coaſt of Barbary, an Engliſh ſhip, called the Great-Britain, Captain James Carnichef, from Tetuan for Algiers. She had a cargo of wood, and 57 Moors on board, who, with the cargoe, were ordered to be given up to the Mooriſh owners, but the ſhip is ſeized. The ſame frigate has taken a ſloop, named the Zephyr, of 14 guns, and 100 men, commanded by Sir Thomas Weſt, grandſon to the Admiral of that name. They are all performing quarantine at the Lazaret at Toulon.

Leghorn, Sept. 11. We have received advice that an Engliſh veſſel, from Port Mahon, met lately with a French chebec, which had taken a rich Engliſh merchant ſhip, laden with all ſorts of cloths, ſuppoſed to be for this port, and which the chebec was carrying into Marſeilles; but that the Engliſh ſhip retook her prize, and carried it into Port Mahon.

Leyden, Sept. 28. The capture of the French Eaſt-Indiaman, named the Duke de Fitz James, is confirmed. She was taken off the Azores, and ſent for Plymouth. She is valued at two millions of livres, Tournois.

LONDON, October 3.

On the 22d inſt. being their Majeſties Coronation, the grand dock at Hull, being the largeſt in England, was opened for the admiſſion of ſhips, when the Manchester, belonging to Meſſ. Stainforth and Ramſay, of that place, went in firſt, ornamented with a great number of flags, of various nations; the Favourite, belonging to Philip Green, Eſq; of 1000 tons burthen, the largeſt ſhip in that port, followed after. The whole proceſſion was accompanied with the loudeſt acclamations of above 20,000 ſpectators aſſembled on the occaſion, attended with the firing of cannon from both the ſhips and the battery on the dock ſide, as alſo a grand *feu de joye* by the Royal Invalids belonging to the Garriſon, and the Nottinghamſhire Militia. After the proceſſion, the Gentlemen Proprietors breakfaſted on board the Manchester. At noon there was a moſt ſumptuous entertainment at the Guild-hall, at which above 300 of the principal Gentlemen and inhabitants were entertained. It was ſuch a day of univerſal rejoicing as was never known in Hull. At night the Favourite made a moſt glorious appearance in the Dock, being ornamented with a grand tranſparent lantern, and above 120 lights.

We learn, by the laſt mails from Holland, that the armies of the King of Pruſſia and Prince Henry have at length effected a junction, by a ſeries of the moſt maſterly manœuvres; and that, on this occaſion, Prince Henry, in particular, has diſplayed a generalſhip, which exceeds even his moſt diſtinguiſhed operations during the courſe of the laſt war. By this means, and the preſent poſition of the Royal army, the Auſtrians have been obliged to abandon their impregnable camp, in order to cover Prague; and, ſhould the Pruſſians come up with them in the plains, before they can take poſſeſſion of the ſtrong grounds in the neighbourhood of that city, we may ſoon expect to hear of one of the moſt bloody and deciſive battles which have been fought for many centuries.

The ſame letters ſay the Count of A. the great favourite of the King of Pruſſia, was in diſgrace, and ſoon to be tried for diſobedience of orders. He had been ſent with a detachment, from the King's camp, to join the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, who, ſoon after his arrival, ordered him to go, at the head of ſome troops, and occupy ſome riſing grounds. The Count, however, declined the ſervice, alledging that, as Aid-de-camp-general, he could receive no orders but from his Majeſty in perſon; and during this demur the happy moment was loſt, and a party of Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of the heights. The Prince put him immediately under arreſt, and ſent him with a ſtrong guard to the King, who has ordered him to be cloſe confined in the fortreſs of ———, till a proper Court-martial can be appointed to take cognizance of his crime, and it is generally thought he will be ſhot. What renders this affair the more extraordinary is, that, till this unlucky period, he was always conſidered as a very gallant officer.

The Amelia, ———, from Nantz for the Weſt-Indies, and the Spy, an American ſchooner, from ditto to New-London, are taken by the Beazley privateer of Jerſey, and carried into that port.

A ſmall French privateer of 18 men and a boy, which has taken ſix or ſeven veſſels, moſtly colliers, in the North Channel, was taken on Sunday laſt by a cutter from Haſtings, of 12 guns, after a long chaſe, in which ſhe was ſo much ſtrained by carrying ſail, that they took out the people and brought them priſoners to Haſtings, and ſunk the privateer.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, Sept. 9.

"A large Dutch ſhip, which was taken ſome time ſince by the Kite cutter, laden with ready made maſts for France, came up this river laſt week, and now lies moored in Rocheſter-reach."

The almoſt total ruin of the city of Smyrna, the centre of the Levant trade, has occaſioned the loſs of many millions to merchants of Marſeilles.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Sept. 30.

"This morning arrived at Spithead the Squirrel man of war, Capt. Harvey, from the Coaſt of Guinea, and a large ſnow from St. Domingo for America, laden with rum, ſugar, &c. firſt taken by the Savage ſloop of war, who put people on board to bring her to England, but they were overpowered by the Americans left on board, and afterwards retaken by the Squirrel."

Intelligence being received that a number of ſhips were loading up the Baltic with all kinds of naval ſtores for the ſervice of the French fleet, the Admiralty have ordered an additional number of cruizers into the North Seas, to intercept them on their paſſage home.

Extract of a letter from the Groyne, Sept. 9.

"An American privateer, of 24 guns, arrived here the 5th inſt. having a ſmall Engliſh privateer and two other prizes in company, which ſhe had taken off Cape Finiſterre. One of the prizes is a veſſel from the Straits, and the other from Ireland, of no great value."

The Warſpite letter of marque has taken a French ſnow privateer of ten guns, and ſent her into Milford. The privateer had three ranſomers on board.

The St. Foin, a French ſhip of about 350 tons, bound from St. Domingo for St. Maloes, is taken by the Who-would-have-thought-it, a privateer, and ſent into Falmouth.

A large ſhip from Norway, laden with maſts, &c. bound to Bourdeaux, is taken by the Alexander privateer of Briſtol, and ſent for Plymouth.

The Delight, of Liverpool, has taken a large ſhip and carried her into that port, bound from Archangel for Marſeilles.

Fourteen ſail of colliers were loſt laſt Sunday morning off Sunderland, and moſt of the crews periſhed.

Orders are given for his Majeſty's ſhip Superbe, of 74 guns, to be fitted out as a flag-ſhip, on board of which Admiral Hughes is to ſail for his ſtation in India, along with eight of the firſt ſhips that may be ready for ſailing.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, October 1.

Arrived the Andromeda man of war, Capt. Brine, from a cruize in the Bay, in which he has ſent three prizes into Plymouth."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar September 4.

"Five Ruſſian frigates, from 18 to 40 guns, are now lying here. The Enterprize has ſent in here a very valuable ſhip from the French Weſt-Indies, bound up the Straits to Marſeilles. The Levant and Alarm have alſo taken three French coaſters from the ports in the Bay, bound up the Mediterranean, and alſo taken an American veſſel bound from the Continent to Cadiz. Our letters from England expreſs a fear of ſafety for this garriſon, though we have none for ourſelves; with the men we have we ſhould tire out the patience of the combined fleets of both France and Spain."

Several of the principal Under-writers at Lloyd's have agreed not to put their names in future to any French policy of inſurance.

Every article furniſhed by Smyrna has got up near 20 per cent. ſince the account of the dreadful earthquake and fire in that city.

The Angola, Skurt, from Guadaloupe, with woollen cloth and muſkets, for South-Carolina, was taken the tenth of Auguſt, and carried into Halifax.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Sept. 29.

"Sailed yeſterday a cutter with diſpatches for Admiral Keppel; and this evening we learn by the Sherburne cutter juſt arrived, that ſhe left Admiral Keppel's fleet all well yeſterday off the Lizard: The fleet, on their return, are to rendezvous at Torbay, orders being arrived at this port for proviſions of all kinds to be ſent round there for that purpoſe againſt the tenth of October, and we are very buſy in ſhipping them."

Lloyd's Book, Oct. 2. L'Modeſte, a French Eaſt-India ſhip, homeward bound from China, and very rich, 1200 tons burthen, is taken by the Porcupine of ſixteen guns, Capt. Finch, and carried into Plymouth. There are but two in the French ſervice of that burthen.

Le Ferme, taken by the Tartar, is a ſmall ſhip, and not worth 100,000l.

It was yeſterday morning ſtrongly reported in the city, that two more homeward bound French Indiamen are taken within a few leagues of Port l'Orient, by two Guernſey and one Jerſey privateers. The ſaid ſhips were very deeply laden, having diſpoſed of their guns in the Eaſt-Indies (not knowing hoſtilities were commenced between England and France) in order to make room for piece goods.

The Porcupine ſloop was on her voyage from Liſbon for England when ſhe fell in with the Modeſte. Her lading chiefly conſiſts of tea, and her value is eſtimated at 300,000l.

The Hon. Capt. Finch has been remarkably fortunate in taking rich prizes, for beſides the Le Modeſte, French Eaſt-Indiaman, brought into Plymouth, he lately took a large French ſhip, called the Cæſar, with an American cargo (eſtimated at 20,000l. value) conſiſting of 284 hogſheads of the beſt York and James River tobacco.

A ſhip of 400 tons, from Martinico for France, with ſugar, cotton, coffee and indigo, was taken by the Sally letter of marque the 12th of September laſt, and carried into Liſbon.

Upwards of Forty Thouſand Pounds in ſpecie on board the Modeſte Eaſt Indiaman brought into Plymouth is Engliſh property, and was ſhipped in India to be brought to Europe, as no Bills could be got on any nation, and they had no advices of any diſpute between France and England; the circumſtances of her being taken, therefore, is very fortunate for the ſhippers; had the money arrived ſafe in France, there is no doubt but it would have been ſeized as Engliſh property, and confiſcated by the Crown, whereas now it will be delivered up to the owners on payment of the freight.

Extract of a letter from Deal, October 1.

"This day arrived here fifteen ſail of the Leeward Iſland fleet, which, with the Florida, that arrived yeſterday, make the whole of the ſhips belonging to the port of London. The ſhips for the ports in the Iriſh channel left them in lat. 50, long. 9.

The Royal Charlotte, of 30 guns, a privateer, is now fitting out in the river at her Majeſty's expence, and her Majeſty's ſhare of the prize money is to be given to the crew.

Yeſterday morning advice was received at the Admiralty, that the Milford frigate, Sir Chaloner William Bunbury, had been chaſed upwards of 52 hours by four French men of war, but by the goodneſs of her ſailing eſcaped being taken.

A ſhip from Marſeilles to Martinico is taken and carried to Gibraltar.

October 6. On Tueſday arrived at Plymouth two fire-ſhips from Admiral Keppel's fleet, from whom they parted on Saturday about 16 or 18 leagues ſouth of the Lizard. They report that Admiral Keppel has been indefatigable in looking out for the French fleet, of whom he had not been able to get any certain account, but that it was univerſally believed they are not at ſea.

The ſucceſs of the Engliſh privateers has given ſuch ſpirits to many monied adventurers, that two ſocieties, one in Wapping and another in Southwark, are about to be eſtabliſhed this week.

The King George Packet-boat, outward-bound, took an American ſchooner with 99 hogſheads of tobacco, and carried her into Liſbon.

Private letters received by the laſt French and Flanders mails mention the great number of failures that happen daily among the merchants in the ſea-ports of France, occaſioned by the captures of ſo many ſhips; and that there is alſo a great ſcarcity of caſh at Paris, which is attributed chiefly to the Engliſh having left that capital on account of the war; in conſequence of all this great murmurings and diſcontents prevail againſt M. de Sartine and Dr. Franklin, who are looked on as the cauſes of the war, and it was even ſaid that the Doctor had taken refuge at Verſailles, dreading the reſentment of the populace. Theſe letters mention that the return of the Breſt fleet, without doing or even attempting any thing, gave great diſcontent, and that orders had been diſpatched for them immediately to put to ſea again, to protect the commerce. Some letters mention that a ſhip was arrived at Nantz from America, with accounts of M. D'Eſtaing's ſquadron, but that the contents were kept a profound ſecret, which made people imagine that the accounts were very unfavourable: The only circumſtance that had tranſpired was the loſs of one of the capital ſhips of his ſquadron, which was run aground and totally loſt.

Extract of a letter from Scilly, Sept. 25.

"Arrived, the Lowmais, a tranſport, from St. Domingo, with ſugar, cocoa, &c. a prize to the Surpriſe privateer, of Guernſey.

"Yeſterday Admiral Keppel's fleet ſtood in from the S. W. A boat went off, and ſome perſons got on board the Shrewſbury man of war, Capt. Lockart Roſs, and ſtaid ſome time. The Engliſh fleet had not met with the French men of war, but were informed that they ſtill lie in Breſt: All the Engliſh crews are healthy, and in high ſpirits, ardently wiſhing to have a fight of the French fleet. They have in company an American brig of 20 guns, and two French Weſt-Indiamen, which were taken in the Bay. Capt. Roſs informed the maſter of the boat, that they ſhould go to the eaſt, as far as the Lizard, and ſoon repair to the coaſt of France, but they intended making the iſland the day following, where he would come near in, and deſired that ten boats might come off with neceſſaries for the fleet. He further told them that they might be ſatisfied every thing would be taken, and all paid for their trouble. The above may be depended upon, and poſſibly may contradict many falſe reports that may appear in the papers relating to Admiral Keppel and his fleet."

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